

him personally with esteem and friendship, and I hold him fully particular to my services and appointments in the army. I have no right to furnish any news to the Radicals as belonging to power men who incited resistance to laws made in full up the ranks of the army. I speak only for myself and no other is responsible for this communication.

JAMES HUNTER.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

The bill passed by the Senate to-day, reviving the grade of General, gives the President power to appoint a General from those in the Army most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, who shall command the armies of the United States. He is allowed to his Chief of Staff a Brigadier-General, and is authorized to appoint up to his $\frac{1}{2}$ such number of Admirals, not exceeding six, as may judge proper, who shall each have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry. The bill is nearly the same as the one passed by the House some time since.

ASSAULT ON A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

During the session of Congress to-day, Mr. U. H. Painter, correspondent of *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, and Clerk to the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, was assaulted and severely beaten while walking through the Lobby of the House, by a man named Ben Beveridge, a Washington shoulder biter. The quarrel grew out of Mr. Painter's opposing the confirmation of one Smoak, a notorious apportioner and collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania. Smoak was appointed to the position several months ago, displacing a Pennsylvania soldier, Col. Taggart, who was rejected by the Senate. Smoak was seen in the back-ground looking on with the assault on Mr. Painter being made. Mr. Painter was severely beaten about the head and breast, but the injuries are not dangerous. The affair caused great excitement among members and others. The House was at the time acting on the Rousseau-Gould case, and on hearing of the assault, immediately appointed a Special Committee, headed by Mr. Alley of Mass., to inquire into the case. Beveridge was arrested, and is now under lock and key.

THE FREEDOM IN FLORIDA.

Gen. Foster, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, Florida, reports that on the 4th inst., with the exception of Alabama, where the military quelled a disturbance begun like the whites, the day through the State passed off quietly. The negroes, however, being the only class that could be trusted, he represents the freedmen as generally working well, the planters showing a disposition to treat them right. Contracts are well kept, and very high wages are paid for rail road-hand and lumbermen. Cropes are very promising and the yield of cotton will exceed half the average of former years. The feeling among the better citizens toward the Government is good, but with the ignorant there is a prejudice which however, is rather toward the negro. The courts of the State have, in their contracts of whites against blacks exhibited many instances of partiality toward the former; but he feels the Governor every ready to exert the executive arm and restore the black from numerous ills. About Tallahassee a large number of ex-Confederate officers have settled, and are placing extensively. This with the Northerners in forests largely held here, are becoming powerful if it protected well in a few years, obtain entire political control of the State. A military force should be held here at least for two years. It need not be large, but directed to good orders. These would be an exponent of the Government's power. In the interior white troops are best, but in the forts and along the coast colored will answer better on account of the malaria. The health of the Department is good. There are some feverish no disease of a malignant or infectious type in quantity. At the Orphan Asylum at Fernandina there are 350 children doing well.

THE FREEDOMS IN GEORGIA.

Gen. Tillson of Georgia forwards an application to-day for permission to place Stewart County in that state under martial law, on account of the insubordination of the civil authorities to do justice to the freedmen. He writes: "I have repeatedly called upon the civil authorities to enforce the law and secure justice to all, and have offered military assistance. Cases are constantly reported where the authorities have joined with rioters in murdering freedmen after they have been arrested and bound over. Judge Robert Wilson died with his own hands a freedom who had been arrested and bound by the Sheriff upon the warrant issued by this Judge, the officer of the negro being tried of defrauding himself against a gang of ruffians who came to his farm to rob. The freed people are refused protection of any kind, and it is impossible to impress the citizens and authorities that it is their duty to suppress this growing system of negro murders." The practice of whipping negroes as having been mixed with all former horrors, and a Dr. Shinglewater is instances as having indignantly mangled two women for non-performance of an allotted task, and he is to be allowed to enforce the decisions of officers with military power, until such time as civil law in that county shall be meted out for the protection of all classes.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The House Judiciary Committee are engaged upon their report in the Jeff. Davis case. It will not be made for some days yet. They have solicited some very important facts relative to Davis's conspiracy with the Lincoln assassination, but they may not be sufficient to warrant his being put on trial. The Senate Committee, however, hope to be able before long to unravel some mysteries which seem to hang around that abominable case.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

The Senate Post Office Committee to-day have under consideration the nomination of Randall for Postmaster-General. The vote was 3 to 3 for supporting him to the Senate. There being a tie vote, it was postponed to-morrow. It was announced to Committee that if Randall was rejected the President would probably appoint Montgomery Blair. This may induce the Senate to confirm Randall, as they do not wish to give the President an opportunity to attack this gentleman at the head of the Post-Office Department.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

The President has sent a telegram to Judge Stanbury offering him the portfolio of the Attorney-General's office. He has not yet signified his intention of accepting the position. The Judge's friends are of the opinion that he will decline it on account of his health, which is not very good.

MILITARY PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following important order was issued to-day by Adj. Gen. Trowbridge:

WAR DEPARTMENT: ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, July 13, 1866.—General Orders No. 40—Ordered: That all persons who are under confinement by the military except those who are under sentence at the Forts, are discharged from imprisonment, and the reasons of their confinement are to be returned to their command, if it is still in service, and their release is conditioned upon their serving their term of service and being of good behavior.

By order of Adj. Gen. Trowbridge, Adjutant-General.

Note.—List of prisoners discharged from confinement under this order will be sent to the Adjutant-General at Washington, D. C.

ARKANSAS.

From Little Rock, Ark., an affidavit of Justice Hunter is received, stating that the County Clerk, A. W. Price, refuses to record the marriages of freed people, according to the law digest, chap. 109, sec. 23: "He shall record the marriage certificates of persons . . . no license in any manner to color. On a refusal the fine \$100. The Clerk holds the law means white, which the Justice claims is a matter of custom, not of law. He intimates that the people give some evidence of disposition toward the Government."

A POLITICAL CLUB.

A Tiger Club has been formed here, having for its object the supervision of the appointments made in the Department, and to facilitate any business needful concerning Montgomery Blair and Emerson Etheridge are the ruling spirits.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

A Convention of the Unconditional Union Central Committee of Maryland meets to-morrow at Temperance Temple, Baltimore.

AN EXPEDITION.

An expedition to explore the head waters of the Rio Grande in New-Mexico Territory, was to start from San Fe on the 20th inst., to consist of the Governor, State and Federal officials, and some 200 volunteer citizens. The famous stories of the Indians of their mineral wealth and the large quantities of the precious metals found in that locality they bring to mind, as well as the commercial value of the mineral and national development.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A private letter from Gen. Scott of South Carolina to Chaplain French of Gen. Howard's staff states that the celebration of the 4th inst. passed off very quietly in that State. In Charleston, previous to the day, there were very many threats and expectations of difficulty, but everything passed off harmoniously. The procession comprised some 6,000 persons, with music and banners. The negroes are working well, and notwithstanding the complaints, there will be a very fair crop of cotton. Chaplain French has left for the Atlantic Coast, and since his removal to Washington has been actively engaged with the Committee in the preparation of the new Bureau bill.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. Rousseau, on finding the vote for his censure passed, called up the House to review the proceedings.

Mr. Williams reported the Finance Committee, and the bill was recognized.

ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

Mr. Stevens, from the Conference Committee on the Legis-

lative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, moved a resolution to extend the time for the payment of dues for the Alabama and Florida.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer ranged from 90 to 95 degrees in the Senate to-day.

ALABAMA.

Ration estimates for Alabama for August are received as follows:

Huntsville	3,925	Wadsworth	669
Montgomery	3,200	Newbern	410
Mobile	10,000	Salisbury	759
Groveville	500	Seims	920

Total 20,624.

CONTROLLER CLARK.

The resignation of Controller Clark was accepted yesterday, to take effect on the 23d inst. A successor will be named to-morrow to the Senate, along with that of Judge Stanbury for the position of Attorney-General.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

There seems to be little hope of securing any action on the Bankrupt bill this session.

TAX ON CIGARS.

There is no tax upon imported cigars in the Internal Revenue bill just passed.

OUR FISHING INTERESTS.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. STEAMER WINOOSKI.

Off Pictou Island, N. S., July 10, 1866.—Enclosed to me by the eye of a sailing vessel, II, from Boston, I find a note from Mr. Wm. Morris, of Boston, Mass., in which he says that he would like to see me. As this was my strong interest in view with the Admiral he spoke very freely and liberally regarding the fishing question, sending me a printed copy of his speech, an extract of which is as follows:

"I am sure the speaker of the House of Commons, the 2nd section, will make certain inquiries on the contract occasioned by the increase in the price of labor and iron, and \$100 to each employee appointed by the Admiralty Department of the first and second classes, who have not received a sufficient amount of money to meet the expenses of their families, and who shall have agreed to come to England, will receive a sum equivalent to the extra pay given to the sailors of the Royal Navy."

Mr. STEVENS moved to refer the bill to the Courts of Claims, which was done, and the bill was passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate then, at 6 p. m., adjourned.

asked for a suspension of debate, to immediately consider a resolution to extend the time for the payment of dues for the Alabama and Florida.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WILSON gave a personal explanation. In his remarks on the subject he was understood as saying that Mr. Merrill (Vt.) had paid his dues for the year, and that he was in arrears on iron and steel. He now says he is not in arrears on iron and steel.

On motion of Mr. SHEPPARD, it was ordered that the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 4:30 o'clock took a recess to meet at 7 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION—CLAIM BILLS.

The Senate sat at 7 p. m., and under a resolution adopted yesterday, proceeded to the consideration of reports and bills from the Committee on Claims. A number of private bills were introduced, and were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. MORRIS (Vt.) had introduced a bill to appropriate \$10,000 to the State of Florida, and \$10,000 to the State of Georgia, for the relief of the poor in those states.

Mr. STONE (Vt.) moved to refer the bill to the Courts of Claims, which was done, and the bill was passed.

THE HORSEFALL-SCHINNELL CASE.

The House adjourned the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The debate was continued by Mr. MORRIS in support of his views of the minority, by Mr. SHEPPARD in support of his amendment, and it was voted, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. STONE (Vt.) moved to refer the bill to the Courts of Claims, which was done, and the bill was passed.

THE HOUSE-OF-REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF MEETING.

Mr. MORRIS asked leave to submit a resolution that after tomorrow the House meet at 11 o'clock. He said that the House would either have to do that, or hold evening sessions.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not know why the House should be in any haste. They had a year to sit here and to do what they wanted to do.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio) added that members were paid by the government.

Mr. STONE (Vt.) made a few certain inquiries on the contract occasioned by the increase in the price of labor and iron, and \$100 to each employee appointed by the Admiralty Department of the first and second classes, who have not received a sufficient amount of money to meet the expenses of their families, and who shall have agreed to come to England, will receive a sum equivalent to the extra pay given to the sailors of the Royal Navy."

Mr. STONE (Vt.) moved to refer the bill to the Courts of Claims, which was done, and the bill was passed.

LAND TITLES IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a report on the bill.

Mr. MORRIS (Vt.) moved to refer the bill to the Courts of Claims, which was done, and the bill was passed.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. MORRIS (Vt.) moved to refer the bill to the Courts of Claims, which was done, and the bill was passed.

THE IRVINGTON.

Mr. MORRIS (Vt.) moved to refer the bill to the Courts of Claims, which was done, and the bill was passed.

THE IRVINGTON-GRINNELL CASE.

The House adjourned the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. MORRIS (Vt.) moved to refer the bill to the Courts of Claims, which was done, and the bill was passed.

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